Supplementary Material

A robust cell culture system supporting the complete life cycle of

hepatitis B virus

Eleftherios Michailidis¹, Jonathan Pabon^{1, 8}, Kuanhui Xiang^{1, 2, 8}, Paul Park¹, Vyas Ramanan³, Hans-Heinrich Hoffmann¹, William M. Schneider¹, Sangeeta N. Bhatia^{4, 5}, Ype P. de Jong^{1, 6}, Amir Shlomai⁷, Charles M. Rice^{1, *}

¹Laboratory of Virology and Infectious Disease, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, USA.

²Department of Microbiology and Center of Infectious Disease, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, China.

³Department of Health Sciences and Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.

⁴Institute for Medical Engineering and Science, David H. Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research, Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.

⁵Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Chevy Chase, MD.

⁶Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA.

⁷Department of Medicine D and the Liver Institute, Rabin Medical Center, Belinson Hospital,
Petach-Tikva and Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

⁸Equal contribution.

^{*} For correspondence: ricec@rockefeller.edu

Supplementary Figure S1

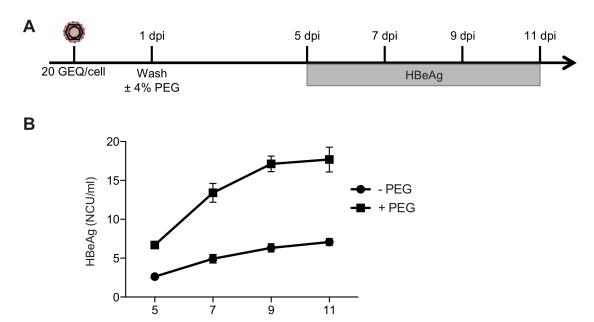


Figure S1. Time course of enhanced HBV infection efficiency in the presence of continuous PEG treatment. (A) Schematic of experimental design for panel B. (B) Cells were infected with 20 GEQ/cell in the presence of 4% PEG. Then, 1 dpi cells were washed and medium was added in the presence or absence of 4% PEG. After the indicated time points (5, 7, 9 or 11 dpi) supernatants were harvested and secreted HBeAg was measured. Four biological replicates were performed and data are shown as means \pm s.d.

Days post-infection